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Rights: Dignity of Man; Renewal: Dignity of City



INDEPENDENCE DAY ORATION, 1964

DELIVERED BY
LOUIS M. LYONS



Louis M. Lyons

INDEPENDENCE DAY ORATION

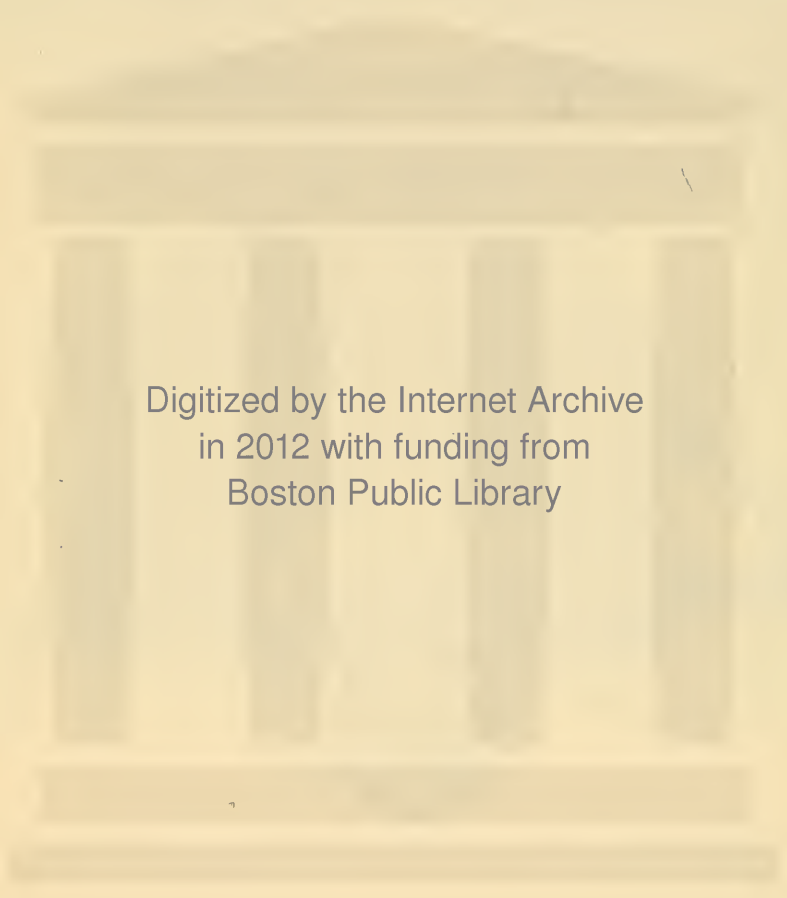
Rights: Dignity of Man; Renewal: Dignity of City

BY
LOUIS M. LYONS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND
CITIZENS OF BOSTON IN FANEUIL HALL, ON
THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE OF THESE
UNITED STATES, JULY 4, 1964



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INDEPENDENCE DAY ORATION, 1964

DELIVERED BY
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*Your Honor, Mayor Collins, Mr. Chairman, Reverend
Clergy, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.*

This is our national birthday.

A most significant anniversary. For the President of the United States has just signed into law an act which gives full effect to our Declaration of Independence.

It affirms and applies the declaration that all men are created equal.

It makes Jefferson's brave assertion come true.

It spells out the equality of all Americans under law. There shall be no second-class citizens. Color shall no more be an excuse for denying the vote to an American; nor for denying him access to public places, to share in facilities for which all pay, for an equal right to any services for which he can pay, to have an equal opportunity for work that he is qualified for, and a chance to qualify by training for it.

The act the President has signed catches up a 188-year lag behind the Declaration of the first Fourth of July.

It gives fresh meaning to the bloody Civil War of 100 years ago and completes the task of the Great Emancipator of that war.

It affirms that the Declaration and the Constitution are not only symbols of men's nobler aspiration and intention, but the actuality of our common life.

It creates a nationhood the American land has not fully realized before, as it equates the law of the land with the national conscience.

It means that the national law runs in Mississippi and Alabama and wherever the flag flies, and that it flies ever over men wholly free — free to exercise the rights of all Americans, free from unjust discrimination and brutal suppression and callous denial of citizenship.

Such an act is the cement of a nation. It is by such acts that it fulfills its historic role as the land of the free.

RIDS SUSPICION

It makes Americanism mean what it has so long acclaimed. It casts off the equivocation that has tainted its claim to leadership of the free world. It sloughs off the albatross of suspicion that the nations of color, which are the majority of the world's population, have held toward a land which had not till now struck off all the shackles to full freedom under the American flag.

This makes a day for especial celebration, a historic day in the American annals.

And this act was no quibble, no legislative accident, no weaseling words for the record.

It was more than a year after President Kennedy presented it to Congress as a moral imperative for the nation before it was passed. Every parliamentary hurdle of clever contrivance was placed in its way. It surmounted them all. Every argument that fear and hypocrisy and demagoguery could conjure up was brought against it. It was the sole issue before the Senate for eighty-five days. It was analyzed and argued and challenged, clause by clause and word by word, in endless uninhibited debate for almost three full months.

Then it was passed by no parliamentary sleight of hand or by any narrow margin. The House voted it 290 to 130, and the Senate 73 to 27.

Few acts in our political history have been so solidly enacted by representatives of a people who had impatiently demanded this concrete expression of the national purpose to make our Declaration and our Constitution mean what they say.

That purpose is now consummated.

OBLIGATION

It puts a fresh obligation on all citizens of this Republic that this law expressing the moral judgment President Kennedy so justly asserted becomes reality.

The obligation has a special claim in this birthplace of freedom and this city of abolition.

Boston has a historic role to live up to: to lead in every possible effort to wipe out as fully and rapidly as possible the last traces of race discrimination; to arouse itself to fresh consciousness; to see that neither by apathy nor inadvertence there remains any cause of just complaint that race brings discrimination in the city that reveres the memory of Robert Gould Shaw and Theodore Parker.

The mayor of Atlanta claimed proudly, when the Civil Rights Bill had passed the Senate, that Atlanta is to be the model for race relations that a commission under this act will seek to make universal. If the capital of Georgia, the home state of Senators Russell and Talmadge, can boast of the progress it has made in race relations, we in Boston should be spurred to move ahead and see that in our urban renewal and our employment opportunities and our schools this city leads the way to eliminate all those subtler forms of discrimination that still mar our community life in the North.

DEDICATION

This is a purpose worth our dedication.

For we have before us an example of such civic courage as few of us are called on to demonstrate. Four hundred young people of the North have followed their ideals to Mississippi, braving its known dangers

to help those of their fellow Americans least able to help themselves attain full citizenship. They have not been deterred even by the knowledge that three of their colleagues have probably been foully murdered by cowardly terrorists. For what? For driving into a part of the United States to help other Americans to enjoy the rights conferred on them by the laws of their common land.

They went under the sponsorship of religion, trained in the discipline of nonviolence by the Commission on Race Relations of the National Council of Churches.

They went in the same spirit that the Peace Corps youth have gone to backward lands to help them realize the benefits of our modern civilization.

But no Peace Corps youth went into such known danger as these young Americans who ventured into Mississippi to help their Negro fellow citizens attain the right to vote.

As we talk of patriotism, they risk their lives to make the American claim to liberty a fact.

From them this day in this hallowed hall we should take increased devotion to a cause for which three of their number have already given the last full measure of devotion.

We should take pride in the fact that in our time there are American youth who will risk all they have to see that right prevails in the darkest corners of the land.

BAN TRAVESTY

But we need also to see that their martyred members shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that it will not let it be denied by the most brutal and cowardly elements in our society.

We need to demand that the law of our land does run throughout our domain, and that it not be made a travesty anywhere. We need to demand that no man shall be appointed a federal judge who lacks a clear record to show he will enforce the law of the land; that he will not tolerate juries that openly flout the law, or known gangsters as sheriffs' deputies. One was stricken from the sheriff's deputies in St. Augustine only last week on the demand of a federal judge. We need not wait again for murder to insist the FBI move against known conspiracy and terrorist organizations.

There is no corner of the land that cannot enjoy the protection of our government if the people insist on it.

Highway patrolmen in Florida who look the other way when Klansmen are passing out surveyors stakes to club Negroes are employed on projects heavily subsidized by the federal government. There is no courthouse ring anywhere that is not supported one way or another by federal tax monies.

Through the sacrifice of these young civil rights volunteers in Mississippi and the vigor of determined public officials, Americans everywhere will be accorded their legal rights of citizenship.

This will free our land of stigma and our society of equivocation.

FREE OUR EFFORTS

With our conscience cleared of this basic flaw in the national character, we shall be free to bend our energies to vital local tasks that should not divide but unite us.

It will free our best efforts for the long delayed concentration of will to make of our cities communities in which we can take pride. This should command our best talents and fullest participation.

In this old city, with its great heritage, we build on enviable assets.

Boston has survived a long erosion of apathy that has permitted depredations on its character. But it is happily rising again under quiet conscientious leadership to a return to the status and respect it long held among the fine cities of the world.

HONEST, ABLE

It has discovered it can have city officials who are honest and are able, an administration that can be entrusted with responsibility for its police and licensing and all other municipal functions, so long and so foolishly denied it.

It has discovered it has citizens who care more about the character of home neighborhoods and the value of shaded river banks than for land promotion or speedways.

It has found a capacity to reshape the most dilapidated areas of the city without paying huckster rates to selfish politicians for it.

It has found the moral stamina to demand honesty of public office, city and state. It has learned to apply the standards of the watchful citizen to its public affairs. And it has reason to take satisfaction just this week that those in the Legislature who scoffed at the watchful member and rebuked his criticism of sleazy ways have had to eat their words and revoke their arrogant censure.

This old city is finally engaged in a task of renewal that is changing its face and should bring renewed vitality and more satisfactory conditions of life to all its citizens.

UNIFY REGION

The great program just started to meet the collapse of public transportation in this urban area should have the effect of joining more closely the whole region of which Boston is the natural center — which is potentially one great community. The creation of physical neighborhoods that adequate transportation will bring should go a long step toward bridging the

gap of all the destructive divisions between city and suburb that have long held back the rational development of a true metropolitan community.

This is a need that should enroll the most generous efforts of all men of good will who cherish the best prospects of our common community and have a stake in it.

We don't recognize our old city now in its process of change. When we recognize it again it will be a new city, of broad ways leading to a noble civic center, a city in which a new state university is about to rise, a city whose decayed wharves will have been turned into a handsome waterfront, a city accessible to millions to whom it is the natural center of commerce and culture, of employment and the arts, of recreation and of government.

MAGNETISM

It is a city flavored by its harbor, and by its east wind, a city that wears a graceful patina of time and tradition. It is a city where people like to live. Indeed, our universities have a problem in sending their students back to the less advantaged places they came from.

The extent to which the city fulfills the hopes of its leaders and planners depends deeply on the concern of its people that it should.

We are all becoming increasingly aware of the importance of our environs upon our own lives. It makes a difference to the satisfactions of life whether one works in attractive surroundings, whether he can move in and out of the city in reasonable convenience, whether the public services assist in maintaining a reasonable comfort and dignity of existence.

As we strive for a great city, we have a chance to give back the old meaning to the words "urbanity" and "civility," which meant the ways of the city.

UP TO PEOPLE

We have a chance to make our city mean all that ancient cities did, as the centers and wellsprings of all that civilization means.

But it takes people who care and who will make their concern felt.

We need more citizens who care enough to take a personal interest and voice their critical views of the plans and enterprises of their city, its projects and programs, its architecture and services.

Grady Clay, real estate editor in Louisville who has become a creative critic of city planning, was saying to a newspapermen's meeting the other day:

"There is a great new interest in the quality of our environment, an interest not yet recognized by most of the metropolitan press. We are so much addicted

to reporting the process by which cities are built that we seldom take time or space to evaluate the result — to find out how the thing works, how it looks, what happened after the public began to use it.

“To be concerned about the quality of one’s environment is to believe that the physical form, shape, appearance, and function, physical reality of the city will greatly influence the kind of society we produce. If we fail to explain the choices and alternatives, then we will have thwarted the potential of those who will be born in or move into our cities. If we succeed, we will have helped to create cities that will broaden a man’s opportunities, expand his mind and spirit, turn his hand to new tools, his mind to higher standards, and convert his myopian prejudices into utopian hopes. This is in the great tradition of journalistic reform.”

‘ONLY CERTAINTY’

One of the qualities that count in a modern society is suggested by an aphorism of James Bryant Conant:

“A turtle makes progress only when his neck is out.”

When Alexander Meiklejohn made his valedictory to Amherst College, he said:

“The only certainty in the world is change.”

That was forty years ago. It hardly needs arguing in the world of convulsive change we have known since then. It needs people who can adapt to, and hopefully channel, the inevitable changes.

We need those who, like Albany in *King Lear*, will
 "Speak what we feel,
 Not what we ought to say."

For a society depends for the tone of its civic life on those who will lend their weight to maintain the standards and values of a good society.

This takes constant struggle against all the down drag of commercialism reaching for the lowest common denominator of mass acceptance.

THE FIGHT

Civilized standards that are the final determinant of the kind of life we have can only be maintained by those who care and know enough to care.

Our forebears had their evils and devils to combat. I am afraid that in our time, for all who care about decent values (whether in entertainment or education, in our public life or our community institutions, in our mass communications media or the preservation of our streams against pollution and our natural resources against destruction), commercialism is the enemy that must be fought. Those whose minds and taste are of a quality to be offended by it are those who must be counted on to fight against it, if American life is to have purpose and value.

Only so can we have an effective citizenry, taking a part, giving the community their best thought, applying to the common life the requirements of a good society.

MUCH TO LEARN

We have all of us a great deal to learn about community living. We shall have to learn it, for in our modern urban society we are, nearly all, organization men. The central relationship in modern life is that between the institution and the individual. We must look to the institution, private or public, to provide the direction, the plans, the resources for our enterprises. But the force and character of the institution depend on the initiative, imagination, independence, and effort of its individuals.

Our old neighbor, Walt Rostow, former M.I.T. professor now in the State Department, has put this as well as anyone in his extraordinary book, *The United States in the World Arena*.

As he charts the course he urges, if America is to shape the kind of world Americans want, Rostow insists that the vitality of an institution, even a bureaucracy — especially a bureaucracy — depends on the vigor and imagination, originality and force of the individuals in it. And, conversely, that its effectiveness demands it give full rein to these individuals. The extent of individual participation, he insists, will determine the capacity of America to meet the pace of necessary change.

This can be the relation of city and citizen when we have relearned what our forebears knew of the essential requirements of making a community and serving as a part of it.

A LIST
OF
BOSTON MUNICIPAL ORATORS

By C. W. ERNST

BOSTON ORATORS

APPOINTED BY THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

For the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770

NOTE. — The Fifth of March orations were published in handsome quarto editions now very scarce; also collected in book form in 1785 and again in 1807. The oration of 1776 was delivered in Watertown.

- 1771. — LOVELL, JAMES
 - 1772. — WARREN, JOSEPH²
 - 1773. — CHURCH, BENJAMIN^b
 - 1774. — HANCOCK, JOHN^{a, 2}
 - 1775. — WARREN, JOSEPH
 - 1776. — THACHER, PETER
 - 1777. — HICHBORN, BENJAMIN
 - 1778. — AUSTIN, JONATHAN WILLIAMS
 - 1779. — TUDOR, WILLIAM
 - 1780. — MASON, JONATHAN, JUN.
 - 1781. — DAWES, THOMAS, JUN.
 - 1782. — MINOT, GEORGE RICHARDS
 - 1783. — WELSH, THOMAS
-

For the Anniversary of National Independence, July 4, 1776

NOTE. — A collected edition, or a full collection, of those orations has not been made. For the names of the orators, as officially printed on the title pages of the orations, see the Municipal Register of 1890.

- 1783. — WARREN, JOHN¹
 - 1784. — HICHBORN, BENJAMIN
 - 1785. — GARDNER, JOHN
 - 1786. — AUSTIN, JONATHAN LORING
 - 1787. — DAWES, THOMAS, JUN.
 - 1788. — OTIS, HARRISON GRAY
 - 1789. — STILLMAN, SAMUEL
-

^a Reprinted in Newport, R. I., 1774, 8vo., 19 pp.

^b A third edition was published in 1773.

¹ Reprinted in Warren's Life. The orations of 1783 to 1786 were published in large quarto; the oration of 1787 appeared in octavo; the oration of 1788 was printed in small quarto; all succeeding orations appeared in octavo, with the exceptions stated under 1863 and 1876.

² Passed to a second edition.

-
1790. — GRAY, EDWARD
1791. — CRAFTS, THOMAS, JUN.
1792. — BLAKE, JOSEPH, JUN.²
1793. — ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY²
1794. — PHILLIPS, JOHN
1795. — BLAKE, GEORGE
1796. — LATHROP, JOHN, JUN.
1797. — CALLENDER, JOHN
1798. — QUINCY, JOSIAH^{2,3}
1799. — LOWELL, JOHN, JUN.²
1800. — HALL, JOSEPH
1801. — PAINE, CHARLES
1802. — EMERSON, WILLIAM
1803. — SULLIVAN, WILLIAM
1804. — DANFORTH, THOMAS²
1805. — DUTTON, WARREN
1806. — CHANNING, FRANCIS DANA⁴
1807. — THACHER, PETER^{2,5}
1808. — RITCHIE, ANDREW, JUN.²
1809. — TUDOR, WILLIAM, JUN.²
1810. — TOWNSEND, ALEXANDER
1811. — SAVAGE, JAMES²
1812. — POLLARD, BENJAMIN⁴
1813. — LIVERMORE, EDWARD ST. LOE
1814. — WHITWELL, BENJAMIN
1815. — SHAW, LEMUEL
1816. — SULLIVAN, GEORGE²
1817. — CHANNING, EDWARD TYRREL
1818. — GRAY, FRANCIS CALBY
1819. — DEXTER, FRANKLIN
1820. — LYMAN, THEODORE, JUN.
1821. — LORING, CHARLES GREELEY²
1822. — GRAY, JOHN CHIPMAN
-

² Delivered another oration in 1826. Quincy's oration of 1798 was reprinted, also in Philadelphia.

⁴ Not printed.

⁵ On February 26, 1811, Peter Thacher's name was changed to Peter Oxenbridge Thacher. (List of Persons whose Names have been Changed in Massachusetts, 1780-1862, p. 21.)

-
1823. — CURTIS, CHARLES PELHAM²
 1824. — BASSETT, FRANCIS
 1825. — SPRAGUE, CHARLES⁶
 1826. — QUINCY, JOSIAH⁷
 1827. — MASON, WILLIAM POWELL
 1828. — SUMNER, BRADFORD
 1829. — AUSTIN, JAMES TRECOTHICK
 1830. — EVERETT, ALEXANDER HILL
 1831. — PALFREY, JOHN GORHAM
 1832. — QUINCY, JOSIAH, JUN.
 1833. — PRESCOTT, EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH
 1834. — FAY, RICHARD SULLIVAN
 1835. — HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN
 1836. — KINSMAN, HENRY WILLIS
 1837. — CHAPMAN, JONATHAN
 1838. — WINSLOW, HUBBARD. "The Means of the Perpetuity and Prosperity of Our Republic."
 1839. — AUSTIN, IVERS JAMES
 1840. — POWER, THOMAS
 1841. — CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR.⁸ "The True Uses of American Revolutionary History."
 1842. — MANN, HORACE⁹
 1843. — ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS
 1844. — CHANDLER, PELEG WHITMAN. "The Morals of Freedom."
 1845. — SUMNER, CHARLES.¹⁰ "The True Grandeur of Nations."
 1846. — WEBSTER, FLETCHER
 1847. — CARY, THOMAS GREAVES
 1848. — GILES, JOEL. "Practical Liberty."
 1849. — GREENOUGH, WILLIAM WHITWELL. "The Conquering Republic."
-

⁶ Six editions up to 1831. Reprinted also in his *Life and Letters*.

⁷ Reprinted in his *Municipal History of Boston*. See 1798.

⁸ Delivered another oration in 1862.

⁹ There are five or more editions: only one by the City.

¹⁰ Passed through three editions in Boston and one in London, and was answered in a pamphlet, *Remarks upon an Oration delivered by Charles Sumner*. . . . July 4th, 1845. By a Citizen of Boston. See *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, by Edward L. Pierce, vol. ii, 337-384.

-
- 1850.—WHIPPLE, EDWIN PERCY.¹¹ "Washington and the Principles of the Revolution."
 1851.—RUSSELL, CHARLES THEODORE
 1852.—KING, THOMAS STARR.¹² "The Organization of Liberty on the Western Continent."
 1853.—BIGELOW, TIMOTHY¹³
 1854.—STONE, ANDREW LEETE.² "The Struggles of American History."
 1855.—MINER, ALONZO AMES
 1856.—PARKER, EDWARD GRIFFIN. "The Lesson of '76 to the Men of '56."
 1857.—ALGER, WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.¹⁴ "The Genius and Posture of America."
 1858.—HOLMES, JOHN SOMERS²
 1859.—SUMNER, GEORGE¹⁵
 1860.—EVERETT, EDWARD
 1861.—PARSONS, THEOPHILUS
 1862.—CURTIS, THOMAS TICKNOR³
 1863.—HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL¹⁶
 1864.—RUSSELL, THOMAS
 1865.—MANNING, JACOB MERRILL.² "Peace Under Liberty."
 1866.—LOTHROP, SAMUEL KIRKLAND
 1867.—HEPWORTH, GEORGE HUGHES
 1868.—ELIOT, SAMUEL. "The Functions of a City."
 1869.—MORTON, ELLIS WESLEY
 1870.—EVERETT, WILLIAM
 1871.—SARGENT, HORACE BINNEY
 1872.—ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, JUN.
 1873.—WARE, JOHN FOTHERGILL WATERHOUSE
 1874.—FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD
 1875.—CLARKE, JAMES FREEMAN. "Worth of Republican Institutions."
-

¹¹ There is a second edition. (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields. 1850. 49 pp. 12^o.)

¹² First published by the City in 1892.

¹³ This and a number of the succeeding orations, up to 1861, contain the speeches, toasts, etc., of the City dinner usually given in Faneuil Hall on the Fourth of July.

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- 1876.— WINTHROP, ROBERT CHARLES ¹⁷
 1877.— WARREN, WILLIAM WIRT
 1878.— HEALY, JOSEPH
 1879.— LODGE, HENRY CABOT
 1880.— SMITH, ROBERT DICKSON ¹⁸
 1881.— WARREN, GEORGE WASHINGTON. "Our Republic — Liberty and Equality Founded on Law."
 1882.— LONG, JOHN DAVIS
 1883.— CARPENTER, HENRY BERNARD. "American Character and Influence."
 1884.— SHEPARD, HARVEY NEWTON
 1885.— GARGAN, THOMAS JOHN
 1886.— WILLIAMS, GEORGE FREDERICK
 1887.— FITZGERALD, JOHN EDWARD
 1888.— DILLAWAY, WILLIAM EDWARD LOVELL
 1889.— SWIFT, JOHN LINDSAY.¹⁹ "The American Citizen."
 1890.— PILLSBURY, ALBERT ENOCH. "Public Spirit."
 1891.— QUINCY, JOSIAH.²⁰ "The Coming Peace."
 1892.— MURPHY, JOHN ROBERT
 1893.— PUTNAM, HENRY WARE. "The Mission of Our People."
 1894.— O'NEIL, JOSEPH HENRY
 1895.— BERLE, ADOLPH AUGUSTUS. "The Constitution and the Citizens."
 1896.— FITZGERALD, JOHN FRANCIS
-

¹⁷ Probably four editions were printed in 1857. (Boston: Office Boston Daily Bee, 60 pp.) Not until November 22, 1864, was Mr. Alger asked by the City to furnish a copy for publication. He granted the request, and the first official edition (J. E. Farwell & Co., 1864, 53 pp.) was then issued. It lacks the interesting preface and appendix of the early editions.

¹⁸ There is another edition. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1859, 69 pp.) A third (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1882, 46 pp.) omits the dinner at Faneuil Hall, the correspondence and events of the celebration.

¹⁹ There is a preliminary edition of twelve copies. (J. E. Farwell & Co., 1863. (7) 71 pp.) It is "the first draft of the author's address, turned into larger, legible type, for the sole purpose of rendering easier its public delivery." It was done by "the liberality of the City Authorities," and is, typographically, the handsomest of these orations. This resulted in the large-paper 75-page edition, printed from the same type as the 71-page edition, but modified by the author. It is printed "by order of the Common Council." The regular edition is in 60 pp., octavo size.

²⁰ There is another edition. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1859, 69 pp.) A third (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1882, 46 pp.) omits the dinner at Faneuil Hall, the correspondence and events of the celebration.

- 1897.—HALE, EDWARD EVERETT. "The Contribution of Boston to American Independence."
- 1898.—O'CALLAGHAN, REV. DENIS.
- 1899.—MATTHEWS, NATHAN, JR. "Be Not Afraid of Greatness."
- 1900.—O'MEARA, STEPHEN. "Progress Through Conflict."
- 1901.—GUILD, CURTIS, JR. "Supremacy and Its Conditions."
- 1902.—CONRY, JOSEPH A.
- 1903.—MEAD, EDWIN D. "The Principles of the Founders."
- 1904.—SULLIVAN, JOHN A. "Boston's Past and Present. What Will Its Future Be?"
- 1905.—COLT, LE BARON BRADFORD. "America's Solution of the Problem of Government."
- 1906.—COAKLEY, TIMOTHY WILFRED. "The American Race: Its Origin, the Fusion of Peoples; Its Aim, Fraternity."
- 1907.—HORTON, REV. EDWARD A. "Patriotism and the Republic."
- 1908.—HILL, ARTHUR DEHON. "The Revolution and a Problem of the Present."
- 1909.—SPRING, ARTHUR LANGDON. "The Growth of Patriotism."
- 1910.—WOLFF, JAMES HARRIS. "The Building of the Republic."
- 1911.—ELIOT, CHARLES W. "The Independence of 1776 and the Dependence of 1911."
- 1912.—PELLETIER, JOSEPH C. "Respect for the Law."
- 1913.—MACFARLAND, GRENVILLE S. "A New Declaration of Independence."
- 1914.—SUPPLE, REV. JAMES A. "Religion: The Hope of the Nation."

¹⁷ There is a large paper edition of fifty copies printed from this type, and also an edition from the press of John Wilson & Son, 1876. 55 pp. 8°.

¹⁸ On Samuel Adams, a statue of whom, by Miss Anne Whitney, had just been completed for the City. A photograph of the statue is added.

¹⁹ Contains a bibliography of Boston Fourth of July orations, from 1783 to 1889, inclusive compiled by Lindsay Swift, of the Boston Public Library.

²⁰ Reprinted by the American Peace Society.

-
- 1915.—BRANDEIS, LOUIS D. "True Americanism."
1916.—CHAPPLE, JOE MITCHELL. "The New Americanism."
1917.—GALLAGHER, DANIEL J. "Americans Welded by War."
1918.—FAUNCE, WILLIAM H. P. "The New Meaning of Independence Day."
1919.—DECOURCY, CHARLES A. "Real and Ideal American Democracy."
1920.—WISEMAN, JACOB L. "America and Its Vital Problem."
1921.—MURLIN, DR. L. H. "Our Great American."
1922.—BURKE, DR. JEREMIAH E. "Democracy and Education."
1923.—LYONS, REV. CHARLES W., S.J. "The American Mind."
1924.—FERRELL, REV. DUDLEY H. "The Genesis and Genius of America."
1925.—DOWD, THOMAS H., A.B., LL.B., LL.D. "Our Heritage."
1926.—PETERS, ANDREW J. "A Citizen's Responsibility for Democracy."
1927.—MCGINNIS, WILLIAM. "Responsibility of Citizenship."
1928.—ROGERS, EDITH NOURSE. "Our Debt to Our Forefathers."
1929.—LUCE, ROBERT. "Liberty and Law."
1930.—PARKER, HERBERT. "Preservation of Constitution Inviolable."
1931.—WALSH, DAVID I. "To Establish Justice — Our Social and Economic Solution."
1932.—ROGERS, ROBERT E. "America's Problems."
1933.—TOMASELLO, JOSEPH A. "Italy's Contribution to America."
1934.—O'CONNELL, WILLIAM CARDINAL. "Democracy — Its Origins, Progress and Dangers."
1935.—HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL

-
1936. — MALOUF, FARIS S. "The Fundamentals of True Freedom."
1937. — MERCIER, LOUIS J. A. "Principles and Progress."
1938. — WALSH, DAVID I. "Our Democracy Versus the Authoritarian State."
1939. — CHADWICK, STEPHEN F. "Perpetuity of America Challenged."
1940. — SULLIVAN, JOHN P., PH. D. "American Democracy Challenged."
1941. — MARSH, DR. DANIEL L. "1941 Inherits the Glorious Fourth."
1942. — COUGHLIN, GERALD FRANCIS. "Democracy or Despotism."
1943. — McCORMACK, JOHN W. "Independence Against Tyranny."
1944. — MALONEY, FRANCIS. "Nation Cannot Survive Internal Persecution of Its Citizens."
1945. — CUSHING, MOST REVEREND RICHARD J. "The Law of Love and the Future Peace."
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